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Editorial Note

Corona Virus (COVID-19): A Pandemic which is Threat to Human Species

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The Journal of Bacteriology & Parasitology is an open access, peer-reviewed international journal that publishes scientific articles related to all aspects of bacteriology and Parasitology. It includes the topics of all the Micro-organisms, Viruses, Bacterial Ecology, Parasitic Infection, Pathogenic Bacteria, Bacterial toxin, Bacterial genomics, Bacteraemia, Salmonella, Bacterial Diseases, Intestinal parasites, Parasitic Worms, Anthrax, Clostridial infections, Leprosy, Listeriosis, etc.

SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 infection can be roughly divided into three stages: stage 1, an asymptomatic incubation period with or without detectable virus; stage 2, non-severe symptomatic period with the presence of virus; stage 3, severe respiratory symptomatic stage with high viral load. Since in the stage 1, there are no visible symptoms, it becomes very difficult to control the spread of virus. The public health risk and hazards include pathogen exposure, long working hours, psychological distress, fatigue, occupational burnout, stigma, and physical and psychological violence.

The volume 11 has various aspects of bacteriology & parasitology discussed by the authors from different parts of the world.

In the research article, Razia Sultana, et al. recommended that knowledge of *Eimeria* strains occurring under field conditions is necessary and there should be demonstrated protection against Coccidiosis by the immunizing stocks. Hence long term availability of both the immunizing stock and chosen anti-coccidial drug is required [1].

Suhail Ahmad shared an Editorial article about Recent Advances in Effective Management of Patients with Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) [2].

Noorulain Nazir, et al. concluded from the results that drinking water of labs, hospitals and common water chillers were more prevelant by *Aspergillus species* whereas water from reverse osmosis plants showed negative results. From microtitre plate method and crystal violet assay, it was concluded that *Aspergillus species* are susceptible against Amphotericin B drug as compared to miconazole [3].

Ishikawa K, et al. have demonstrated that the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has rapidly progressed into a global pandemic within several months. In diagnosis, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) is currently performed. Given the lack of sensitivity and its turnaround time, RT-PCR alone is not necessarily perfect for rapid diagnosis of COVID-19. In this article, we aim to review the typical symptoms, clinical course, manifestations and usefulness of chest CT in comparison with RT-PCR [4].

Tsehaye Kidus, et al. concluded that objective of the study was to isolate, characterize, and identify bacteria from contaminated in vitro Sugarcane culture and to test the sensitivity of the isolates to the most commonly used antibiotics [5].

Barros BCS, et al demonstrated that this new epidemic that emerged in the city of Wuhan, China, has become epidemiologically distinct from the other two viruses of the Coronavirus family already known to us and that have caused regional outbreaks in humans, thus not yet demonstrating the ability for rapid global distribution, which are the coronavirus responsible for severe acute respiratory syndrome (Sars-CoV) and the coronavirus responsible for Middle East respiratory syndrome (Mers-CoV) [6].

Gemmar P has evaluated that there is still great potential here for further investigations into the course of the medical features up to the discharge of the patients, for which patient data are required as suitable time series. This also includes the development of a prediction model for COVID-19 patients with mild symptoms [7].

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